

FIRE GUARD Newsletter

Number 42 November 1989



MONTANA FIRE SERVICES TRAINING SCHOOL
2100 16TH AVENUE SOUTH
GREAT FALLS MT 59405-4997 PHONE: 761-7885

MONTANA STATE FIRE MARSHAL BUREAU
303 NORTH ROBERTS (ROOM 371)
HELENA MT 59620 PHONE: 444-2050

HAPPY HOLIDAYS

From the Staff's of:

Fire Service Training
Department State Lands

Fire Marshal's Bureau
Emerg. Medical Services

Disaster and Emerg. Services **STATE DOCUMENTS COLLECTION**



AUG 17 1990

MONTANA STATE LIBRARY
1515 E. 6th AVE.
HELENA, MONTANA 59620

Weldon Addresses Montana State Fire Chiefs

If you missed the Chief's Conference Banquet you missed the fire service event of the year. Congressman Curt Weldon, founder of the Congressional Fire Caucus spoke and was very warmly received. He discussed his "Fire Service Bill of Rights" and His belief that the fire service is a "sleeping giant" which is being awakened nationally. He suggested that a "sleeping giant" exists in Montana, other than the one viewed from the Capitol steps. In closing he said, "You now have a fifth representative in Washington, and when you visit, be sure to stop by my Office."

Thanks go to Tim Murphy at DSL for providing Curt a helicopter tour of Yellowstone, a memory which he indicated he would never forget!

What's Inside

	Page(s)
FIRE MARSHAL'S SECTION	2 - 10
1989 Fire Fatalities	2
Fire Incident Reporting Recommendations	3
Fire Service Bill of Rights	5
Fire Safe Christmas Trees	6
Certificate of Valor	7
Reporting Questionnaire	8
Fire Sprinkler Seminar	9
FIRE TRAINING SECTION	11 - 25
Certification Update	11
Kansas City	12
Change	13 - 14
ICS (Part 2)	15 - 16
Holiday Press Releases	17 - 18
EMS Legislation & Hearings	19 - 20
Training Schedule	23 - 24

PLEASE RETURN



1989 FIRE
FATALITIES

DOVER CORPORATION
OPW DIVISION FACTORY RECALL
ATTENTION: FIRE CHIEFS AND
FIRE MARSHALS

A.L. Varone

RICHARD LEVANDOWSKI

There have been twelve fire fatalities reported to date for the State. This compares with 24 in 1988; 17 in 1987; 11 in 1986 and 11 in 1985. Following is a breakdown, by county:

Flathead -----	2
Lake -----	1
Lewis & Clark -----	2
Lincoln -----	2
Missoula -----	1
Prairie -----	1
Roosevelt -----	1
Yellowstone -----	2

All the fatalities were determined to be of accidental origin. Two, in separate incidents, were caused by children playing with matches or candles.

One incident involved children playing in a playhouse/fort structure. They reportedly were attempting to melt a coin with a cigarette lighter and gasoline. They secured the latch to the entrance before trying the experiment. They also found a bug/beetle and decided to include it in the test. The time lapse that occurred between entering the building and igniting the cigarette lighter enabled sufficient fumes to accumulate to create an explosion that subsequently resulted in the death of a nine year old boy.

Seven of the fatalities occurred in residences, two in apartments, two in a sawmill and one each in a boat, and a playhouse/fort. The breakdown, according to age, is as follows:

0 to 10 -----	5
11 to 25 -----	2
26 to 45 -----	2
46 to 65 -----	1
65 and older ----	2

On September 11, 1989 the Fire Marshal Bureau received notification of recall of OPW 633T and 633TE black Duratuff Adapters. These tight fill adapters are used in gasoline delivery operations at service stations and commercial installations.

OPW has been advised that four of their customers reported fires while using this equipment. They further report they have shipped several thousand since their introduction in 1985 and it is quite likely there are many of the black Duratuff tight adapters in our service area. The recall notice goes on to explain,

"Tests have shown that under proper conditions, and with certain combinations of equipment, static electricity may build-up during bulk gasoline delivery operations. It was found that static electricity buildup was likely when using a plastic type delivery hose and a black non-conductive DURATUFF tight fill adaptor. This situation could be volatile if the static electricity discharge occurs in a spill container emitting gasoline vapors from spilled gasoline or a defective drain valve."

Fire officials are urged to make reprints of the attached Recall Notice Warning and distribute them to each retail service station and commercial bulk oil outlet (distributor) within their respective jurisdictions. Notification should also be extended to known tank installers and equipment sales firms.



3 0864 1005 1749 2

3

MONTANA FIRE INCIDENT REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A.L. Varone

The year is winding swiftly to a close and we are again requesting all fire agencies submit their incident reports promptly. The deadline for including 1989 information to the National Fire Incident Council is January 31, 1990.

The response from all of you has been getting better every year. We appreciate the effort and time it takes to complete the forms. You obviously understand the importance each report can have to the state. Every incident offers additional data and accurate, timely information can greatly enhance the fire service chances of securing urgently needed legislation.

You are probably aware by now that we have adopted a new procedure with the reporting forms. In the past all coding has been entered into the mechanism, whether or not it is accurate. Also, areas that have incomplete data (specifically coding), has been overlooked. We have been, and will be continuing to red line those areas and returning them to you for completion. This is the only way we can guarantee factual information is collected. We ask that you contact our office if you need assistance or have any questions. The number to call is 444-2050 and the person to contact is Celia Senrud.

There are many reporting areas that have not been participating in the MFIRS program that is mandated by the Fire Codes of Montana. For those of you that are not familiar with this law, it is as follows:

50-63-203(3) Each official responsible for investigating fires shall file a fire incident report on each and every fire with the state fire marshal. Reports shall be on forms and shall contain information prescribed by the state fire marshal. These reports shall be sent to the state fire marshal on a weekly basis.

According to our records, over half of the nearly 500 listed fire service responders are complying with state law. We are striving for one hundred percent participation and are asking everyone to complete an incident form for each run they have made this year and send it to the Fire Marshal Bureau. If you need supplies, please let us know by calling 444-2050 or writing Department of Justice, Fire Marshal Bureau, Attention Celia Senrud, 303 North Roberts, Room 371, Helena, Montana 59620-1417.

* STATE FARM * VS LYNCH

Submitted by James L. Jones
Dorsey & Whitney

State Farm Insurance Company was recently awarded \$56,848 in attorneys' fees and costs that had incurred in successfully resisting the claim of a former Eastern Montana couple for fire damage to their home. The ruling was made by U.S. District Judge James Battin in the case of State Farm v. Jeffrey and Virgilia Lynch. The award followed an earlier jury verdict in favor of State Farm on the Lynch's claim to recover approximately \$100,000 under their homeowner's insurance policy.

Judge Battin relied on Rule 11 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure in ordering the Lynches to pay State Farm's attorneys' fees. Concluding that the evidence at trial "overwhelmingly indicated Defendants' participation in the burning of their house", Battin found that Defendants' "persistent pursuit of their fraudulent claim, consuming the time, energy, and resources of both counsel and the Court, warrants the imposition of sanctions under Rule 11."

Battin stated that in so holding, "it is the Court's intention to send a strong message to persons contemplating use, or rather misuse, of the judicial system in furtherance of a patently fraudulent course of conduct. Such abuse of the Court's time and resources, as well as those of opposing counsel, will be met with appropriate sanctions."

The fire occurred in the early morning hours of April 20, 1987, when the Lynches were in Wyoming looking for a new home because of Mr. Lynch's recent transfer. Neighbors in the small town of Froid were awakened by an explosion, and several of them heard a vehicle drive away from the scene immediately afterwards.

Deputy State Fire Marshal Jim Leaf and State Farm's cause and origin expert Chuck Dodson concluded that the fire was intentionally set and that the arsonist had probably been surprised by an unintended or at least premature explosion.

The investigation revealed that the Lynches had been unable to either sell or rent the home because of the depressed local economy. It was also discovered that items of personal property, including a new TV, were missing from the home but that a smaller, older TV had been left in place of the new one. As the result of a bizarre chain of events in Arizona during the week following the fire, the arsonist was identified. A few hours after the fire, he had flown his own plane to Arizona where he was treated for burns the evening of April 20th. He was later convicted of unrelated federal crimes and sentenced to prison.

State Farm denied the Lynches' claim and filed suit against them in federal court. Prior to trial, State Farm discovered several witnesses who later testified that the Lynches had both made statements about burning the home to collect the insurance. Roosevelt County Deputy Sheriff Bob Neumiller conducted an extensive investigation into the fire, but no charges were ever filed.

Throughout the investigation and litigation, State Farm was represented by Attorneys James Jones of Billings and Robert Savage of Sidney.

LEARN NOT TO BURN SAVE NUMBER 280 AND 281!!!!

F.M.A.N.A.

At approximately 5:50 A.M. on December 5, 1988, a fire broke out in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Mike Ketner at 4426 Bryn-Mar Lane in the Clemmons (NC) Community.

Mr. Ketner was not at home at the time of the fire, but his wife and daughter, Mandy age 9, were asleep in the home.

Mandy was awakened by popping noises; her bedroom door was open; she looked down the hall and could see smoke and fire and she could feel the heat. It was then that she remembered to crawl low in smoke and to use an alternate means of escape if her primary exit was blocked by heat, smoke or fire. Mandy then crawled to her mother's bedroom and awakened her and told her to crawl low and escape through a window. Both escaped through the window and went to a neighbor's house to call the fire department. There was serious fire damage to the house, but there were no injuries.

This is a story that has a happy ending because of "FIRE SAFETY EDUCATION." You see, Mandy is a fourth grader at Clemmons Elementary School, where this year she is being taught fire safety through the National Fire Protection Association's "Learn Not to Burn Curriculum." In addition to the regular lessons that Mandy's teacher Ms. Susan Lawson provides, Tim Todd an Assistant Fire Marshal with the Forsyth County (NC) Fire Department taught her class about EDITH (Exit Drills In The Home), Smoke Detectors, and Stop-Drop and Roll on December 1, 1988, just four days prior to the fire.

This curriculum has become a reality because of the hard work of the North Carolina Jaycees, North Carolina Jaycee Burn center, North Carolina Department of Insurance Fire and Rescue Service Division, North Carolina Department of Public Instruction, Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Schools, and local Fire Departments.

Because of the effort of these agencies, Mandy and her mother were able to celebrate Christmas. Without this form of education, the outcome of this fire could have been much sadder.

* CODING QUESTIONS *

FIRE INCIDENT REPORTS

A.L. Varone

We are continuing this column as an aid to those who experience, from time to time, confusing or difficult coding problems. Following are several questions and answers that Celia Senrud has gathered recently.

Q --If the mobile property entered on line J is burned beyond recognition, do I have to complete line S (Description of Mobile Property)?

A --Yes, contact the owner for this data.

Q --There are only five categories printed on the form for Type of Situation Found. How do I classify other types of situations found?

A --Check **Other** on line under those types of situations found and be sure to use the proper code according to what the situation calls for. The proper codes begin on page 17 and end on page 19 of your Code Book.

Q --When recording the correct address of the fixed property use on line D, do I include the city which the address is located?

A --Yes, the data field will hold up to 21 characters.

Q --I have received incident reports back with the word "Punched" in the lower right hand corner. What does this mean?

A --This simply means that the data on the Incident Report has been entered into the computer.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN MEMORIAL FIRE SERVICE BILL OF RIGHTS

Tarrant County Fire Chief's Association
Fort Worth, Texas

On Thursday, October 12, 1988, at the close of regular business in the House of Representatives, Congressman Curt Weldon and others will introduce the 'BENJAMIN FRANKLIN MEMORIAL FIRE SERVICE BILL OF RIGHTS'.

This will be done in the Special Order time after the days business is completed. The exact time is not known. The entire presentation will last one hour and will be televised throughout the Nation on C-SPAN.

You are urged to communicate with all of the Fire Departments of the Nation to have them tune in so they may see history in the making. The program provides 90 million dollars to dedicated objectives and none of it comes from tax dollars. The objectives of the bill include;

- Firefighters, EMS Recognition Days.
- Moves the National Fire Academy back under the United States Fire Administration and Provides Congressional Awards
- Funds additional research at the Center for Fire Research on Health and Safety issues
- Establishes a national hero scholarship for the surviving children and spouses of fallen firefighters
- Creates educational endowments through the IAFF, IAFC and NVFC
- Establishes a National Live Fire Training Facility
- Provides low interest loans for the purchase of fire apparatus
- Requires GSA to simplify rules on surplus fire equipment
- Provides funding for exemplary fire safety education through USFA
- Provides computer linkup to all fire stations to reference haz-mat problems
- Provide latest state of the art equipment to protect personnel from contracting infectious diseases
- Provides funding for Public Service Announcements to explain the role of the Fire Service and how the public can assist
- Provide funding through an endowment to establish the National Fire Center and Museum in Washington, D.C.

You can see that this is an important and critical program. It is a quantum leap forward, one that will become the stepping stone into the new generations of techniques and equipment.

A sixty minute video of the introduction of this bill is available from Fire Services Training School, request number V0358.

U.S. FIRE DEATHS HIT SEVEN YEAR HIGH

According to a report just released by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), 6215 people died in fires in the United States last year. The highest death toll since 1981, last year's fire losses marked a 7 percent increase over 1987 fire deaths.

This century, the report points out, steady progress in reducing fire deaths has been the norm. Since 1982, however, fire deaths have "plateaued" at a fairly constant rate.

"The implications of the plateau reached by civilian fire deaths are clear today, as they have been for the last several years," says the report. Only by putting increased effort into existing strategies, along with developing new initiatives, will we be able to reduce again the number of fire fatalities that occur.

Pointing out that firesafety initiatives remain the key to any major reduction in the overall fire death toll, the author of the report, Michael J. Karter, NFPA senior statistician, suggests the following strategies for the future:

- - - More widespread public firesafety education on how to prevent fires and how to avoid serious injury or death if fire occurs.
- - - More people must use and maintain smoke detectors and must develop and rehearse escape plans.
- - - Wider application of residential sprinklers must be pursued aggressively.
- - - Additional ways must be sought to make home products more firesafe.
- - - Special fire protection needs of high-risk groups; the poor, the elderly, and others need to be addressed.

Fire Command, News and People, October 1989

INTERNATIONAL FIREFIGHTERS

WINTER GAMES

A.L. Varone

If you are a skier and enjoy competition as well as having a wonderful winter vacation, the International Firefighters Winter Games will be held this year in South Lake Tahoe, California from January 28 through February 2, 1990. Some of the activities include the Giant Slalom, Slalom, Team Fun, Super G and Costume races (several categories from expert to novice). Also offered at the 1990 event will be race training. If you are interested in getting further information, you can contact International Firefighters Winter Games, 1865 Willowbrook Lane, Penryn, California 95663.

★ FIRE SAFE CHRISTMAS TREES? ★

Rich Levandowski

The season to be merry is upon us once again and as usual this season confronts us with the potential of Christmas tree fires and other related dangers.

Is there a way to make your Christmas safe? Yes, there is, by simply following some common sense safety rules.

Here is what the State Fire Marshal recommends:

1. Purchase only fresh trees. Those with wet, sticky sap at the cut base and moist flexible needles. Bend the needles and branches. If they break, they are too dry.
2. When you get your tree home the base should be cut at an angle at least one inch above the original cut and kept submersed in 'sugar water' to slow dry. Once your tree is placed in its stand, this 'sugar water' level should be checked daily.
3. If possible, do not place your tree in the vicinity of furnace vents, electrical baseboards or any other heat source and definitely not near fireplaces or wood stoves. These locations tend to rapidly dry out the tree. Do not keep the tree in the house any longer than necessary.
4. Use only approved (UL or FM) lighting on your tree. Open flame lighting is prohibited. If extension cords are required, they shall be approved and of sufficient size to carry the desired electrical load. Do not place any wiring in a position to create a tripping hazard.
5. Do not use fireplaces or wood stoves to dispose of boughs. Rapid flame build-up can warp stoves, inserts and chimneys.

Trees for use in commercial, industrial or institutional occupancies must be flame retarded per Section 11.204 of the Uniform Fire Code. This requirement is also recommended for the tree placed within the private single family home.

The following article, from the Fire Protection Handbook, may be of some assistance in understanding what is necessary to flame retard a tree:

"To achieve a satisfactory degree of flame resistance in any combustible material, it is essential to get a certain minimum quantity of material to be treated. Since Christmas trees, by their nature, are not absorbent, the only effective method of treatment is by

application of a surface coating. Efforts to treat Christmas trees with simple solutions of water-dissolved chemicals such as Borax-and-boric acid, diammonium phosphate or ammonium sulfate are completely and emphatically useless. Solutions such as these can be effective flame retardant agents for cotton or rayon fabrics, paper, dry grass and similar cellulose-based materials which will absorb water containing the dissolved chemical. However, Christmas trees will not absorb such solutions. Therefore, the only chemical which can be retained by the tree is that which dries on the surface. This positively cannot be enough to have any significant flame retardant value unless the solution is thick or syrupy enough to form a fairly heavy coating. The chemicals noted above cannot be made to form such a thick solution except by means of special ingredients and manufacturing methods not available to the amateur. Publications which recommend the use of the above chemicals mixed with water for the flame-proofing of the Christmas trees are in error, regardless of the source."

"Much misunderstanding in this area results from tests of fresh trees treated with simple water-thin solutions of the type described above. Such tests lead to the erroneous conclusion that the treatment is effective when, as a matter of simple fact, the tree was naturally flame resistant due to its water content. Tests of the same treated tree, after thorough drying, would quickly reveal the total ineffectiveness of the so-called treatment. From the inspection standpoint, tests on a treated fresh tree are meaningless. Proper evaluation requires that a sample be taken and dried adequately before test, even though this may seem to be a cumbersome procedure."

With the aforementioned in mind, and much research, the State Fire Marshal concludes there are basically only two acceptable Christmas tree retardants;

FLAMORT X - Transparent fire retardant coating manufactured by Flamort Chemical Company, 746 Natoma St., San Francisco, California 94103 and,

EVER GREEN CHRISTMAS TREE FIRE RETARDANT - (Same as Firecease HM-2) manufactured by Peak Season, Inc., 947 Calle Los Aceitunos, Camarillo, California 93010.

Once again, it must be impressed that these retardants are not effective unless properly applied. The recommended method is to completely soak (or spray) every inch of the tree and then flock it with the retardant added to the flocking material.

Commercial 'FLOCKERS' should be advised of these two retardants and strongly urged to use the products in their applications, both for commercial or home application.

Let us all work to make this a perfect holiday season.

CERTIFICATE OF VALOR

A W A R D E D

Ray E. Blehm, Jr., State Fire Marshal

Each year, in conjunction with Fire Prevention week, the Governor, the State Fire Marshal and Montana Fire Prevention Association cooperate to award the Certificate of Valor. This award is "in recognition of a courageous and unselfish act, for heroism above and beyond the call of the average citizen".

This year's recipients were brought to our attention by Butch Weedon of the Fire Services Training School. Craig Martin, Chad Sedgwick and Jack Campbell have been selected to receive this year's award. Because of Governor Stephens' schedule, the actual presentation is scheduled for December 15 at 2:00 P.M. in the Governor's conference room of the state capitol building.

These men were nominated for their rescue of Mary White from a

burning ranch house located twelve miles south of Two Dot, Montana on June 7. The June 15, 1989 edition of the Harlowton Times-Clarion details the efforts of firefighters, area residents, ranchers and employees to save belongings and extinguish the fire.

The Times-Clarion states that after the rescue of Mrs. White, who had been overcome by smoke while attempting to flee the blaze, "The heroic trio of Campbell, Martin and Sedgwick helped others for the next three grueling hours trying to quell the fire."

In describing the efforts of those fighting the fire, Ray Limback of the Times-Clarion states that: The traditional headgear and yellow raincoats of professional firefighters was noticeably missing on those battling the fire. Instead, neighbors manned the hoses dressed in their western hats and Levis. Some still wore the chaps which they had donned a few hours earlier for branding. Most of the men fighting the blaze were drenched by either the tons of water being poured on the fire or perspiration caused by intense heat or their own exertions. A look of determination was etched on the faces of all the firefighters while despair covered the faces of the spectators.

!!!!!!!!!!!!!! ATTENTION ALL FIRE REPORTING AREAS !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

In the last issue of the Fire Guard Newsletter we requested you complete the Census Questionnaire below and return it as soon as possible. The response from you has been poor. Therefore, we are again asking you to help us give accurate information to the National Fire Incident Council. It is important that Montana be represented factually and we can do that ONLY WITH YOUR ASSISTANCE. Please complete and send in as soon as you can. Thanks.

CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE	
FDID Number _____	Fire Department Name _____
County _____	Zip Code _____
Total of Population Protected _____	
Source of Population Information (Circle One)	
1. Census Tract	3. Fire Department Estimate
2. State or Local Government	4. Other
Number of Firefighters _____	(Also Complete Applicable Areas Below) (AT LEAST ONE APPLIES)
Full Paid City Fire Department _____	
City Fire Department: # Part Paid _____ # Full Paid _____	
Volunteer City Fire Department _____	
Rural Fire District _____	# Paid Personnel _____ # Volunteer _____
Number of Fire Companies _____	
Fire Service Area _____	
Other _____	
Please Return To: A.L. Varone Department of Justice Fire Marshal Bureau 303 North Roberts, Room 371 Helena, Montana 59620-1417	

FIRE SPRINKLER SEMINAR

The State Fire Marshal Bureau has made arrangements with the National Fire Sprinkler Association (NFSA) to present a three day seminar entitled "Fire Sprinklers, An Update On Technology And A Review Of The Essentials For Proper Installations".

LEARN ALL THIS IN JUST THREE DAYS

- DAY ONE ... Where sprinklers are required by the UBC
 ... Sprinkler requirements in NFPA 101
 ... Types of Systems, Classification of Hazards
 ... Montana State and local requirements
 ... New technology update and changes in NFPA 13, 13D and 13R systems
- DAY TWO ... Acceptance inspections
 ... Field inspections of operational fire sprinkler systems
 ... Understanding and applying 'Density Curves'
 ... Understanding 'Pipe Schedule System' layout and water supplies
 ... Hydraulically calculated systems
- DAY THREE ... Learn to read and check computer generated hydraulic calculation sheets
 ... Water supply curves, reading and charting
 ... Sprinkler system components and the symbols used on plans
 ... Hands on plan review

A registration fee of **\$60.00** has been set to cover cost of NFSA instructors, a plan review guide to be given to each attendee and cost of coffee breaks.

THE SEMINAR IS DESIGNED FOR

- ... Building and Fire Inspectors ... Plan Reviewers ... Engineers ...
 ... Architects ... Persons assigned to inspect and maintain fire sprinkler systems

LOCATION: Helena, Montana - **JORGENSEN'S HOLIDAY MOTEL** - DATES: January 23 - 25, 1990.

<input type="checkbox"/>	YES! Sign me up for the Fire Sprinkler Seminar	REGISTRATION - \$60.00
<input type="checkbox"/>	My Check is Enclosed	<input type="checkbox"/> Please Bill Me <input type="checkbox"/> I have Attached a Purchase Order
NAME _____ TITLE _____		
ORGANIZATION _____ ADDRESS _____		
CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____ BUSINESS PHONE _____		
To register by phone, call (406) 761-7885 Mail to: State Fire Marshal Bureau Make checks payable to: DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE 303 North Roberts, Room 371 FIRE MARSHAL BUREAU Helena, Montana 59620-1417		

CONFIRMATION: You'll receive a confirmation of your registration with seminar location, starting times and other pertinent information.

CANCELLATION: You can get a full refund if the Fire Marshal Bureau is notified by December 29, 1989 in writing (verified by post mark date).

Room Reservations: A block of 40 rooms have been set aside at Jorgenson's. You will need to make your own room reservations. Tell them you will be attending the Fire Sprinkler Seminar, by the State Fire Marshal Bureau.

Rates in the Commercial Section: 1 person 1 bed = \$24 + Tax. 2 persons 1 bed = \$27 + Tax.

Rates in New Section: 1 person 1 bed = \$29.95 + Tax. 2 persons 1 bed = \$34.95 + Tax 2 persons 2 beds = \$36.95 + Tax.

Recall Notice Warning!

Effective immediately, OPW is recalling all OPW 633-T and 633-TE black Duratuff[®] tight fill adaptors. These adaptors are distinguished by product numbers molded into the product. Both the OPW 633-T and 633-TE adaptors are made from Duratuff, a black plastic material which is non-conductive.

Remove all OPW 633-T and 633-TE black Duratuff tight fill adaptors from service immediately!

OPW has launched a full product recall for both products since learning that four oil marketers have reported fires while using delivery systems which included the use of Duratuff adaptors.

Circumstances in gasoline delivery operation or equipment selection may have changed since the introduction of Duratuff in 1985, resulting in conditions that account for the reported fires. Although the role of OPW adaptors in the incidents is still the subject of study, OPW is recalling all of the adaptors as a precautionary measure.

OPW provides owners of OPW 633-T or 633-TE black Duratuff adaptors with three options under this recall program:

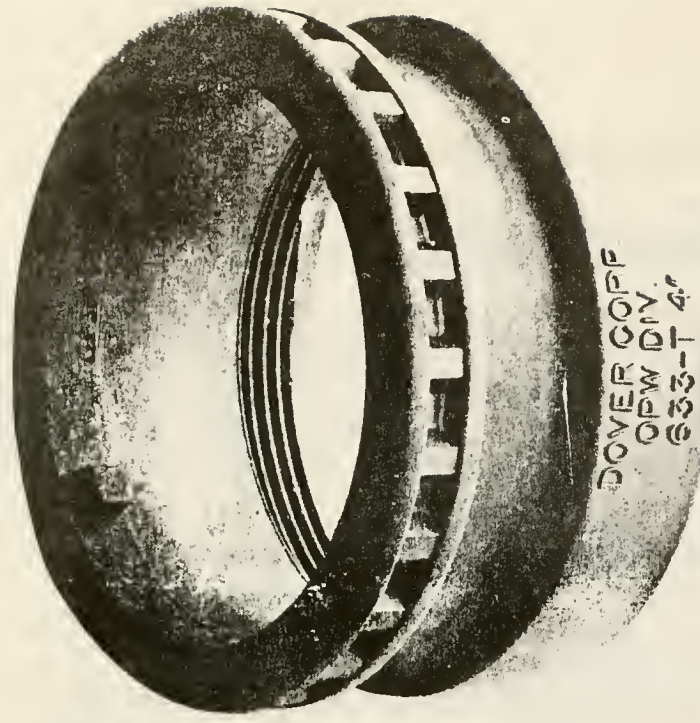
1. OPW will **replace** each OPW 633-T or 633-TE black Duratuff adaptor with a new conductive blue Duratuff II adaptor, including shipping charges.
2. OPW will provide a full refund of \$16.95 plus shipping charges.
To receive your replacement or refund, return your new or used black Duratuff adaptors directly to OPW, and indicate on your letterhead your choice.
3. Contact your nearest OPW Fueling Components Distributor to arrange for an exchange or credit of your black Duratuff adaptors toward OPW bronze or aluminum adaptors.

Dover Corporation/OPW Division
Fueling Components Group
Building "D"
9393 Princeton-Glendale Road
Union Township
Hamilton, Ohio 45011

For more information contact your nearest OPW Fueling Components Distributor or contact Fueling Components Group customer service by calling, toll-free: 1-800-422-2525.



Fueling Components Group



DOVER CORP
OPW DIV.
633-T 4"

Look for product
no. 633-T or 633-TE
in raised letters.

Duratuff is a Registered Trademark for OPW Polymers.

FIRE TRAINING SECTION

FF 1,2,3's

CERTIFICATION HEARINGS RESULT IN ACTION

The Fire Services Training School Advisory Council took actions at their October 1 Meeting in response to input received from the Fire Fighter Subcommittee and hearings on Certification.

As of January 1, 1990 fire fighters may qualify for an Equivalency Certification at the Fire Fighter 2 and 3 Levels by demonstrating the required skills and having their fire chief sign them off on a Fire Services Training School (FSTS) Form. (You can purchase the Checklist Form from FSTS for approximately \$3.) The Equivalency Program for Fire Fighter 2 and 3 will end when performance testing for the respective Level comes on line.

Those applying for Fire Fighter 1 will be certified after completion of a full performance test, a portion will be administered by FSTS and a portion will be executed locally and signed off by instructors with test administration training. The test can be administered at any location meeting the student population, equipment and material requirements.

Prerequisites for Fire Fighter I Certification include:

- a. Completion of the DSL Basic Wildfire Course or it's equivalent, **and**
- b. A current American Heart Association CPR "C" card or it's equivalent, **and**
- c. Completion of American Red Cross Standard First Aid or Medic First Aid or equivalent.



The experience requirement of 1 year for Fire Fighter 1 is deleted, because full performance testing will be done. The experience requirement for Fire Fighter 2 and 3 Equivalent will remain at 2 and 3 years respectively and may be revised when full performance testing is available.

Recertification will be accomplished with a full performance retest for all certification levels, when the test is available from FSTS. It is strongly recommended by the Advisory Council, that local fire chiefs require a full performance retest, administered by local Instructors annually for their personnel. The requirement to document training during the certification period is eliminated for Fire Fighter 1 and will be eliminated for 2 and 3 when full performance testing is available.

New Standards for Fire Fighter 1 and 2 were adopted as modified by the Council and are available from FSTS at a cost of \$3.

NEW ADVISORY COUNCIL APPOINTED

The Board of Regents of Higher Education appointed a new Fire Services Training School Advisory Council at their September 14 Meeting. Members appointed to a two year term include: Dr. Ken Bruwelheide of Bozeman, Chief Dean Glover of Plentywood, and Assistant Chief Phil Frank of Billings. Appointed to four year terms were Chief Bill Perrin of Stevensville Rural, Captain Dick Seddon of Kalispell, Chief Gary Mahugh of Creston and Chief Ross Fitzgerald of Power. Fitzgerald, Perrin, and Seddon have previously served terms on the Council. The Council adopted rules and elected Fitzgerald Chair and Bill Perrin Vice Chair.



CAUTION AFTER KANSAS CITY

On November 29, 1988, six fire fighters were killed in an explosion at a road construction site in Kansas City, Missouri. The explosion was of trailer/magazines containing blasting agents. An explosion of blasting agents in a truck in Marshall's Creek, Pennsylvania, in the 1960's resulted in three fire fighters and three civilian fatalities. Of course, the devastation caused by the explosion of a shipload of ammonium nitrate in Texas City in the late 1940's is so well known as to have become a part of fire service folklore.

It is always possible for blasting agents to transit into a detonation, particularly when the material is confined. When blasting agents are burning or if they are engulfed in flames, personnel should not attempt to fight the fire. The area should be cleared for a distance of at least 2,500 feet from the fire.

The 1987 Department of Transportation's Emergency Response Guidebook advises, "...clear the area for 2,500 feet (one-half mile) in all directions... DO NOT fight fires in cargo." Unfortunately, other parts of the Department of Transportation's guide may suggest that fire fighters can take offensive action at an incident where blasting agents are present. Unless application of water can be maintained by remote control, and fire fighters lives are not at risk in setting up the operation, efforts to extinguish any fires in blasting agents should be abandoned and the surrounding areas should be evacuated in anticipation of a possible explosion.

Be clear in warning fire fighters about the dangers of emergency operations at a location where there are blasting agents and evacuate to 2,500 feet whenever blasting agents are involved in fire. Extreme caution must be advised in regard to all classes of explosives. (Reprinted in part from the Siren, July/August 1989)

Celebrating Montana's Statehood Centennial

"One magic minute!" That's what 10:40 a.m. Wednesday, November 8 will be for all Montanans. That is the exact minute Montana became the 41st State 100 years ago.

To celebrate this historic minute, Governor Stan Stephens will ring the Montana Statehood Centennial Bell in front of the State Capitol in Helena for 60 seconds. This will cue the ringing of individual bells by school children and all other Montanans throughout the State for one minute.

Railroads in Montana have been contacted to have their locomotives ring their bells and blow their whistles from border to border.

This once-in-a-century minute can also be celebrated by sheriff, ambulance, civil defense, fire, and police departments setting off their sirens.

Norma Ashby of Great Falls is the Coordinator of the Statewide Bell-Ringing Project. She said, "For one magic minute, we will all be connected to our past, our present and future." For more information contact Norma at 453-7078.

CHANGE

RESISTING PROGRESS

By Randal E. Novak

Throughout our personal and work life, we are confronted with many new ideas, otherwise known as changes. Some we accept willingly, others reluctantly, and others we resist. Yet, we all like to think of ourselves as progressive. Do you resist progress? You don't think so! Well, don't be too sure. Those that do not resist progress are the rare exceptions. The fact is, most of us do, at least from time to time, resist any kind of progress or change.

It has been said that progress is a wonderful thing, as long as it involves someone else. But when a new idea crops up in YOUR department, affecting YOUR job, how will you react? Do you step forward to praise its merits with an "open mind," or are you, perhaps unconsciously, looking for a way to kill it? Change involves risk - the risk of failure, the risk of success, the risk things will become worse, the risk things will get better.

Are you still confident you don't resist progress? Check the following list of expressions, otherwise known as the excuses for a "closed mind," and see if any of them sound familiar. We have probably heard most of them, but how many of them have we USED?

1. "It isn't in the budget." It may not be in the budget, but keep in mind the budget represents yesterday's planning. If the reasons are good enough, the budget can be, and should be, changed. The budget is not a straight jacket intended to restrict all thought and action.

2. "It won't work in our department." Yes, if you search hard enough, you should be able to justify, real or imagined, why your department is different. But are they reasons or merely excuses for lack of action?

3. "We tried that before." Did you? Was it this exact idea, or merely something like it? Don't be so sure that ideas that were tried and didn't work are bad ideas. Many ideas that have failed in the past work well with minor modifications.

4. "We don't have the time." This is a favorite for those who already have something planned and don't want to have to change.

5. "It doesn't fit our program." The kiss of death for many excellent ideas. Plans and programs are drawn up to facilitate progress, not stifle it. New ideas deserve consideration regardless of previous planning. Maybe the program should be junked because it doesn't fit the idea.

6. "We've never done it before." All the more reason why it may be worth consideration.

7. "That's not our problem." Maybe it should be. We may look a lot

better off by opening our eyes to more of these problems instead of looking the other way.

8. "We're not ready for that."

Sounds like words of wisdom.

Whoever is using them had better be ready with good, logical reasons. Otherwise, they're only stalling.

9. "We did all right without it."

The person who opposes a new idea for this reason is grasping at straws.

10. "Let's form a committee." If you are really opposed to an idea, this will stall it.

11. "Has anyone else tried it?"

This is useful, if you are trying to obtain information. However, it is usually used by someone looking for a way to say NO.

For those of you that would like to hear a few more, here goes: that's not my job, that will make our equipment obsolete, let's do some research first, the men will never buy it, the city will never buy it, it's against department policy, you're two years ahead of your time, we don't have the authority, let's get back to reality, you can't teach an old dog new tricks, let's give it more thought, let's put it in writing, top management would never go for it, it's too much trouble to change, and the all time favorite, we've always done it this way.

Under the proper circumstances, some of these expressions make good sense. That's precisely what makes them so damaging. Used for the wrong reason, they can stop a valuable idea dead in its tracks.

When you catch yourself using one of these expressions, or one similar, stop and ask yourself a

few questions. Do I really mean this?

Do I have good reasons for what I've said? Or am I looking for excuses to kill the idea or avoid action? Do I have a "closed mind"?

Reprinted with permission,
Maryland Fire & Rescue Bulletin,
August 89

**New Officers
Montana Fire Chief's Assoc.**

Robert Bell, President
(Culbertson)

Doug Pitt, 1st - Vice
(Great Falls)

Scott Orr, 2nd - Vice
(Libby)

Richard Van Auken, Sec.
(Fairfield)

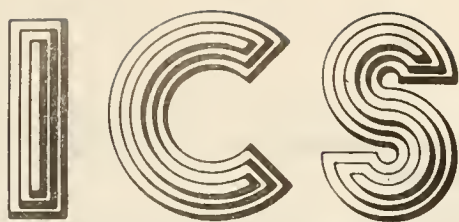
**EPA Sponsored:
Hazardous Materials Response
For 1st Responders
(12 Hours)**

December 9 - 10 1989
Lewis & Clark County
Law Enforcement Center
(Jail basement next to Courthouse)

Instructor:
Carol Way
EPA - Denver, Colorado

Additional Information:
Paul Spangler, Director
Lewis & Clark DES
443-1010 ext. 285

Out of the lowest depth there is a
path to the loftiest height.



ICS - Indispensably Common Sense (Part 2)

Many fire officials believe that the Incident Command System (ICS) is needed only by large fire service organizations or required only for major incidents. This perception is likely the result of the way ICS training has been approached in the past and the way it is traditionally applied in wildfire agencies where the initial response sometimes includes an overhead team. Students are overwhelmed by the size, structure, and capabilities of the system. Terms such as "clear text", "standard resource designators", "task force", and "strike team leader" are new and unfamiliar. Concepts such as span of control, unity of command, accountability, and unified command cause us to wonder "If this stuff is so important, how have we gotten along without it for so long?"

In response one might ask "Just how well have we gotten along?" Consider: Fire fighter line of duty deaths continue at an unacceptable rate. One fire fighter in 10 will be injured every year. The term "Chinese fire drill" is still used by the public to describe some fire service operations. When students are asked to characterize fire scenes in which they have been involved, the most frequently used term is "chaos". Are you satisfied that the operations performed at incident scenes by your fire service organization are as safe, efficient, and well organized as they should be?

Consider with me, a very small incident, say a pan of grease burning on the stove. You are

there with two other fire fighters and an engine. Can ICS be applied to this incident? Is someone in charge of this incident? The answer to both questions is YES! ICS is applied when there is someone who is responsible for the activities at an incident. In this cause, we have an Incident Commander and two subordinates. Your standard operating procedure should identify which individual fills each role.

The Incident Commander is responsible for assessing incident priorities, size up, identifying a goal or goals for the responders and implementing actions necessary to achieve those goals. The Incident Commander monitors the situation continuously and revises goals when necessary. The Incident Commander is responsible for the safety of everyone at, or near the incident scene. If additional resources are required, the Incident Command will summon them. In an incident such as the one described here, the Incident Commander may place the lid on the pan and assign a subordinate to ventilate and the other to check for extension. The Incident Commander is responsible for determining the cause of the fire and seeing that the required reports are filed. The more serious the incident, the more critical that responsibility and accountability be fixed. Since we don't know which incidents will become serious, it is necessary to have a system for managing every incident from the time of alarm to the time units are ready for service.

In this scenario involving only grease on the stove, the Incident Commander may be able to carry out all the responsibilities of command and contribute as a member of the tactical crew which

is resolving the incident. This is not always the case. With any incident, the Incident Commander must recognize that command responsibilities are paramount and cannot be neglected in order to engage in a lower order task.

Can you believe it?! No strike teams or safety officer, and we are still using the ICS. The safety officer and strike teams are very necessary elements of ICS for some incidents, but in this incident the Incident Commander is carrying out the safety responsibilities (because there is no need to delegate them) and certainly there is no need for a strike team. These and other elements of ICS are available for immediate use if necessary. If an incident escalates to the point that the Incident Commander wants to use either a safety officer, strike team or any of the other ICS elements to help manage and resolve the incident, then and only then, will those elements be used. ICS helps us manage effectively. Using ICS elements which are not necessary for a given incident results in inefficiency and wasted resources.

ICS not only can be used on small incidents, it SHOULD be used. Occasionally small incidents become large incidents and we have no time to switch management systems under such circumstances. Organizations which have adopted ICS and use it on every incident find that all incidents are better managed and safety on the incident scene is improved. That's a good enough reason to justify the adoption of ICS in every fire service organization.

In the next edition of the Fire Guard, we will use ICS to manage an escalating incident.

Neural Deficits in Fire Fighters Studied

The Foundation for Advancements in Science and Education (FASE) recently announced the findings of a controlled study of 14 fire fighters exposed to PCBs and their by-products following a transformer fire.

According to FASE, five months after the fire researchers found that the exposed fire fighters suffered "statistically significant deficits in nine of 16 aspects of a battery of neuro-behavioral tests and four of six scales in a self-evaluated test of psychological disturbance."

These differences were significant when compared to a matched set of fire fighters from the same department who had not participated in fighting the fire.

The data demonstrated impairments in memory, cognitive function, perceptual motor speed, and choice reaction time. Self-appraised psychological scores for depression, anger, and fatigue were elevated and vigor was depressed.

Exposed fire fighters underwent detoxification, which resulted in significant improvement over pre-treatment measurements in five of the neuro-behavioral tests. Memory was improved as were cognitive function and perceptual motor speed. (Fire Command, April 1989)

New National Fire Academy Catalogs are available from FSTS.

Whoever looks for easy work goes to bed tired!

The great use of life is to spend it for something that outlasts it.



Holiday Safety Ideas

Every year many American families suffer needless injuries and loss of life and property due to accidents involving holiday festivities and decorations. Here are a few ideas for you to spread to your community.

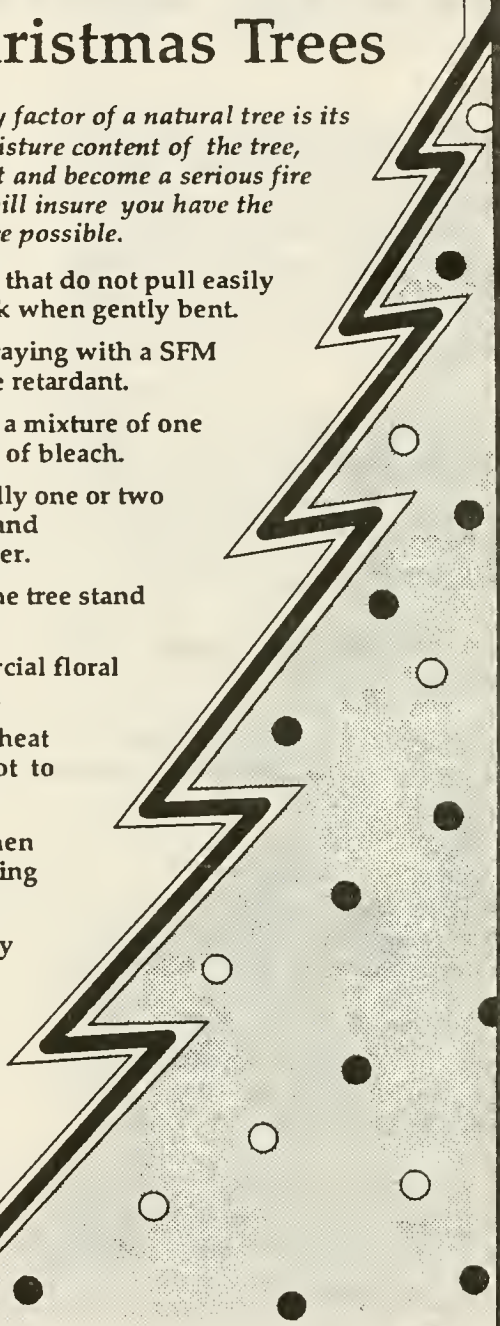
- * Be careful not to block exitways with rearranged furniture.
- * Check your smoke detector and replace the battery. Service your fire extinguishers.
- * Acquaint over-night guests with your escape plans.
- * Ensure that everyone in your home knows the emergency phone numbers.
- * Avoid placing ornaments or decorations which are breakable or have small detachable parts where children or pets can reach them.
- * Mistletoe and holly berries may be poisonous if more than a few are swallowed.
- * Use only tinsel or artificial icicles that do not contain lead. Discard old tinsel if you aren't sure of its composition.
- * Fire salts, which produce a multicolored effect when thrown on a wood fire, contain heavy metals. Eating them can cause serious gastrointestinal problems and vomiting.
- * Keep a screen in front of the fireplace when a fire is burning.
- * Locate candles away from the tree, evergreen arrangements, flammable decorations out of the reach of children and pets.
- * Dispose of cigarette ashes and fireplace ashes in a metal container.
- * Do not use small decorative ash trays.
- * Check in upholstered furniture for fallen cigarettes immediately after a party and before retiring for the night.
- * Be especially aware of increased hazards in the kitchen during the holidays. Never leave food cooking on the stove unattended.
- * Keep flammable decorations away from fireplace openings and wood stoves.
- * Don't wear loose or flammable clothing while cooking or baking those special holiday cookies.
- * Extinguish cooking fires by putting a lid or a plate on the pan.
- * Never run extension cords under rugs, behind radiators or across walkways.



Fire Safety Tips For Natural Christmas Trees

The most important safety factor of a natural tree is its freshness. The higher the moisture content of the tree, the less likely it is to dry out and become a serious fire hazard. The following tips will insure you have the freshest - and the safest - tree possible.

- Select a tree with needles that do not pull easily from its branches or break when gently bent.
- Consider *professional* spraying with a SFM approved chemical flame retardant.
- Clean the tree stand with a mixture of one cup of water and a capful of bleach.
- Re-cut the trunk diagonally one or two inches above the old cut and immediately place in water.
- Keep the water level in the tree stand above the cut line.
- Consider using a commercial floral preservative in the water.
- Place the tree away from heat sources, being careful not to block exitways.
- Turn down room heat when leaving the house or retiring for the night.
- Check tree lights carefully for damage.
- Do not leave lights on for long periods of time.
- Remove the tree as soon as possible after the holidays.
- Never burn a tree in a fireplace or wood stove.



EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES LEGISLATION

During the 1989 legislature, several bills were passed relating to Emergency Medical Services:

SENATE BILL 407

Senate Bill 407 updates the ground ambulance licensing law and requires licensing of air ambulances and non-transporting units (e.g. Quick Response Units or fire departments which regularly provide a primary medical response). This law, which becomes effective January 1, 1990, requires the Department of Health and Environmental Sciences to develop rules containing the detailed requirements.

SENATE BILL 454

Senate Bill 454 permits an EMS provider, who has unprotected exposure to a patient's body fluids, to file an "Unprotected Exposure Form" with the medical facility. If the patient is diagnosed as having any of the five infectious diseases listed below, the provider will be notified, and given the recommended medical advice. This law does not mandate testing of patients. The following diseases are specified in the department's draft rules:

- Meningococcal meningitis
- Communicable pulmonary tuberculosis
- Hepatitis NonA-NonB
- Hepatitis B
- Human immunodeficiency virus infection

HOUSE BILL 422

House Bill 422 extends the Living Will concept to pre-hospital emergency care providers. It will provide several methods of identifying terminally ill patients who have declared a "living will", and authorizes statewide protocols, approved by the Board of Medical Examiners, for their treatment. The law's intention is to eliminate the need for decisions by EMS providers about resuscitating the terminally ill and honoring DNR orders.

If EMS providers see the uniform method of identification, he or she will follow the living will protocol. If no identification is seen, the EMS providers will follow their usual protocols (including resuscitation).

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES TO ADOPT RULES

The Emergency Medical Services Bureau conducted numerous public meetings throughout the summer to solicit comments on the draft rules implementing Senate Bills 407 and 454. A special task force has been working on the draft rules for House Bill 422.

Based on the extensive public comments, the initial draft rules have been substantially modified.

There will be formal public hearings on the proposed rules at the following times and locations:

November 29, 1989 - Glendive 7 pm
Dawson County Courthouse
Courtroom
207 W. Bell

November 30, 1989 - Lewistown 7 pm
Fergus County Courthouse
Courtroom
712 W. Main

December 4, 1989 - Missoula 7 pm
Missoula County Courthouse
Commissioner Meeting room
Room 201, 2nd floor
Courthouse Annex
200 Pine Street entrance

Everyone is welcome, and encouraged, to attend any of these hearings and to provide specific comments. Comments may be provided either in person or in writing at the public hearing or be sent directly to the Emergency Medical Services Bureau.

If you wish a copy of the proposed rules or if you have any questions, please write or call:

Emergency Medical Services Bureau
Montana Department of Health and Environmental Sciences
Cogswell Building
Helena, MT. 59620
Phone: 444-3895
Contact: Drew Dawson

THOUGH THE SMOKE....

by Captain Jack Sullivan
Phoenix Fire Dept.

The other day I was approached by an older, veteran fire fighter on the job. "Hey, aren't you Captain Sullivan? The guy who writes for the newsletter."

I told him I was.

"I got something for you to write about."

"Yeah? What?"

"I'd like you to write about my mistress."

Well, maybe I'm prudish and old fashioned but I just didn't think that would be too good. Besides, what did it have to do with the fire service?

"She's a fine lady," he went on. "Always there. Loyal and faithful. Makes me feel needed, useful, respected."

"Respected?"

"What about your wife?" I asked.

"Doesn't she..isn't she..uh.."

"Oh, my wife is great. I love her to pieces."

"You do, huh?"

"Oh yeah, I wouldn't do anything to hurt her or my kids."

"Then why do you have..a..uh..?"

"Tradition," he smiled.

"Tradition?"

"Yeah, my dad had the same mistress and as I was growing up I could see how much she meant to him, how he was devoted to her, how proud he was of her. I always knew I wanted to do the same thing."

I was clearing my throat and pulling my socks back up.

"Your dad had the same one?"

"Yeah. He still likes to brag about her."

Who the heck is this lady? And what kind of vitamins was she taking?

"My wife get jealous sometimes."

"Your wife knows?"

"Yeah. We've had some talks. But she realizes how important it is to me. It's kind of like a thing of destiny, you know? And then the more you get involved, the more the flame grows. And at the same time, something is building. Like a monument, you know? Something you're proud of, a tradition you are a part of, a glow deep inside that makes you feel good even when the whole world seems to be going crazy.

"You've got to be faithful to that," he said quietly as he looked me straight in the eye.

I just stood there and looked at him.

"She's my job, my career in the fire service," he said. "Sometimes she does but she doesn't know why. And what's funny is that sometimes I don't understand either. That's the crazy kind of love, isn't it?"

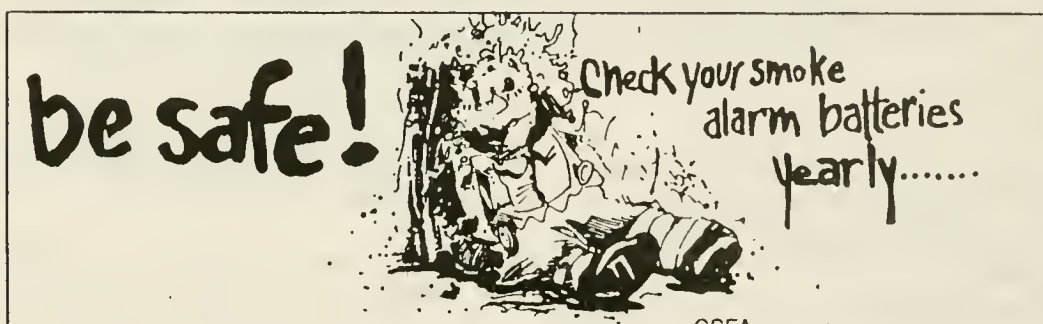
Yes, it is. But many of us have great spouses. Even when they don't understand, they put up with it. That's a crazy kind of love, too.

High Hepatitis B Exposure in Fire Service

Fire fighters appear to be twice as likely as people in the general population to be exposed to Hepatitis B, according to Marc Rubin, General Manager of Metro Medical Services. Final analysis of Metro's 1988 study is not complete, but preliminary results indicate that between eight and nine percent of fire fighters have been exposed to Hepatitis B. The rate of exposure in the general United States population is about 4.5%. Hepatitis B is a highly contagious liver disease transmitted by a virus found in human blood and saliva. (The Gated Wye, February 1989)

RESIDENTIAL SPRINKLER DEMO AVAILABLE

The Fire Services Training School has received a Grant for the operation a trailer which is equipped to demonstrate the value of residential sprinklers. This Program will be available to Montana fire services during the 1990 calendar year. A presentation will be delivered by a FSTS representative who will accompany the trailer. The demonstration will fit well with home shows, county fairs, or fire service functions designed to educate the public about fire safety. If you would like this demo in your community, plan now to get maximum exposure and make your reservation with FSTS.



CSFA - Ladies Auxiliary

"What is success in this world? I would say it consists of four simple things - to live a lot, to love a lot, to laugh a lot, and from it all, to learn a lot." Richard J. Needham

"Life is easier to take than you'd think. All that is necessary is to accept the impossible, do without the indispensable, and bear the intolerable." Kathleen Norris

1989 - 1990 TRAINING SCHEDULE

It is important to Pre-Register for each of the following courses as minimum attendance has been established and must be met or class will be cancelled. NOTE: (NFA-National Fire Academy Field Courses); (FSTS-Fire Services Training School located in Great Falls Vo-Tech Center, 2100 16th Avenue South); (EMS-EMS Bureau, 444-3895); (DES-Disaster & Emergency Services, 444-6963); (DOT-Department of Transportation); (DSL-Department of State Lands, 542-4300); (*Application required. Limited class size. Contact FSTS.) Satellite Programs on SPACENET begin at 9am and conclude at approximately 1:30pm.

+++++

<u>DATE</u>	<u>COURSE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
<u>November 1989</u>		
3 - 5	Fire Fighter I Instructor Training	Libby
8	Fire Dept. Employee Assistance (IAFC)	Satellite
15	Computers in Disaster and Emergency Management	Satellite
<u>December 1989</u>		
2 - 3	(NFA) Incident Command System	Flathead Comm College (Kalispell)
2 - 3	(NFA) Fire Fighter Health & Safety	MSU (Bozeman)
2 - 3	Basic Fire Prevention	Big Timber
6 - 7	Basic Inspections	FSTS
9 - 10	EPA Hazardous Materials Response for 1st Responders	Helena (L&C Law Enforcement Center)
<u>1990</u>		
<u>January 1990</u>		
6 - 7	(NFA) Fire Fighter Safety and Survival	Aerial Fire Depot (Missoula)
6 - 7	(NFA) Tactical Operations for Company Officers - Part 2	Wolf Point High School
6 - 7	New Chiefs Course	FSTS
13 - 14	Fire Photography-Video	FSTS
13 - 14	Haz Mats Incident Management	Malta
19	High Rise Fire Fighting	Butte Vo-Tech
23 - 26	Fire Sprinkler Seminar	Jorgenson's Motel Helena

February 1990

3 - 4	Fire Command II	Billings
10 - 11	(NFA) Incident Command System	Fire Station 1 (Billings)
17 - 18	Haz Mats Incident Management	Dillon
17 - 18	Haz Mats Incident Analysis	Harlem
24 - 25	Haz Mats Incident Management	Sidney
24 - 26	(NFA) Building Construction: Wood and Ordinary Construction	FSTS
28 - March 2 (Tentative)	Fire Service Management Mid-Level Fire Service Officers	Portland, OR FSTS

March 1990

3 - 4	Fire Command II	Missoula
15 - 17	Dieter Heinz - Recognizing, Identifying Chemical Evaluations	FSTS

April 1990

4 - 5 (Tentative)	Tactical Operations For Company Officers - Part I (TOCO I)	FSTS
----------------------	---	------

May 1990

2 - 3 (Tentative)	Tactical Operations For Company Officers - Part II (TOCO II)	FSTS
----------------------	---	------

June 1990

14 - 16	Volunteer Fire Fighters Convention	Corvallis
---------	------------------------------------	-----------

REGISTRATION

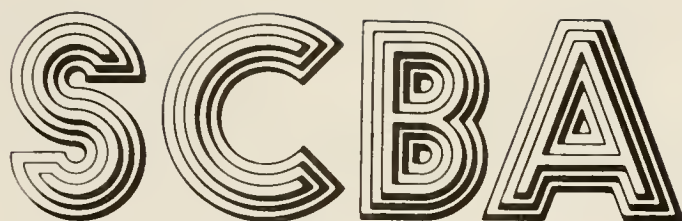
Course: _____ Date: _____

Name _____ Address _____

Department _____ Daytime Phone _____

Return to: Montana Fire Services Training School; 2100 16th Avenue South;
Great Falls, Montana 59405-4997 Phone: 761-7885





NASA ASKS FOR FIRE SERVICE FEEDBACK ON INNOVATIVE LIQUID AIR PACK

When the National Aeronautics and Space Administration designed a new self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) for its space shuttle rescue team, its engineers needed to produce a lightweight, compact, long-duration unit.

With a mixture of the latest technology and some components left over from a 1950s-vintage Air Force escape suit, the design team came up with a low-profile liquid air pack that weights 29 pounds, has a duration of at least an hour and provides a supply of cool air even in the hottest environments.

And while it's true that the liquid air pack now used by the fire fighters at Kennedy Space Center has its origins in a 40 year old escape suit, NASA's liquid air pack may be the shape of things to come.

MAKE BETTER TRANSPARENCIES

When projecting overhead transparencies, consider these tips to improve their impact and your effectiveness:

Key your colors according to the presentation's major headings, keeping them consistent with your message. Determine whether it would be appropriate to display good news in green, neutral news

in blue, and negative news in red. Caution: Don't use red if you want to diminish the impact of the bad news.

When your presentation is designed to build audience acceptance with each subsequent point, consider advancing the colors according to the "temperature" of color, beginning with the cool colors and leading up to the warmer ones. Example: blue-green-yellow-orange-red.

Emphasize "good news" copy by positioning it high on the screen.

Display your most current point in a new, vivid color.

When you wish to diminish a message or negative news (for example, in a program that contrasts your services with a competitor's), display information about the competitor without using color.

(Source: Stephen C. Rafe, Principal, Rapport Communications, P.O. Box 3119; Warrenton, VA 22186)

Slide Tips...

When preparing slides for presentations, get a black and white hard copy of each slide. Reduce each hard copy to a size that allows you to fit three images vertically on an 8-1/2" x 11" page.

Place them on one side of the page and type the accompanying points on the other side of the page next to each image. Or use 3" x 5" cards - one slide to a card.

(Source: WordsWorth, Sandra Dollar & Associates Inc., 6 Maple Terrace; Cherry Hill, NJ 08002)

Fire Guard Newsletter
Montana Fire Services Training School
2100 16th Avenue South
Great Falls, Montana 59405-4997



BULK RATE